DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

List of Casualties in Grimes' Brigade.

[CONCLUDED.]

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Field and Staff—Killed Adgt. Wm. B. Osborne. Wounded, Colonel James T Morehead.

Company A Killed—Wm Amick Wounded, capt J M Sutton (Comdg Sharpshooters) Lieut J W Scott, P P Baldwn, J V Devault. J M Jobe, H M Brown, W P Cook, Wm. Greeson, T G McLean, J A May, Wm M Phillipi, J R Shepherd, Thadeus Shepherd, A N Woodyard, R A Flemming. Missing, Riley Sutton, Jno Tickle, Daniel Huffines, Francis Mullen, Jno Stewart, Boston Baldwin, Jno Whitesell.

B, Killed—sergt R A Davis. Wounded, T A McKinsey, J A Kirkpatrick, Jno Robertson, S E Todd. Missing, W H Eagle, Leroy Armstrong, P S Winders, S R Wilson, J Williamson, S M Howie.

D, Killed—James Reese, Samuel Longworth. Wounded, James Downing, H F Brindle, James L Hall, James M Smith, L Houser, Calvin Houser, lieut A W Westmoreland, wounded and captured. Missing, James L Johnston, Rainey Gardener, R T Fallen, B D Sessoms, S L Houser, S C Morris, Jesse Mitchel.

E, Wounded—Jno J Taylor, C H Taylor. Missing, lieut James A Hills, J A Patterson, Linsey Tickle, James Tickle, C M Short, E Owns, Joseph Tayler, J Gowins.

F, Killed—Lieut J M Holt, Wm Steele. Wounded, Capt A J Albright, O D Holt, H W Steele, G W Iseley, Madison Clapp.—Missing, Simeon Thompson, James Johnston, W G Canter, John Fogleman, David Gerton, W C Horniday, James Picket, Wm Robinson, Wm Richardson, Jordan Isley, Wm Smith.

G, Wounded, Capt J W Pierson, M C Martin, R C Hart, Parrick Farmer, L T Burge. Missing, Lieut H H Campbell, Chamberlin.

H, Killed, B F Orr, B G Stevenson.—Wounded, Capt J E Miller, J Bullen, A M Boyle, R W Flinchum, Calvin Manuel, S W Southern. Missing, W Culler, T M Baker, J W Southern, M V Bullen, M Mabe.

I, Wounded, T J Bivens, J J Ross, H H Gady, J S Griffin, A T Marsh, J H Trull.—Missing, Lieut J D Cuthbertson, C E Brown, D M Price, W D Morgan, W C Liles, U Tadlock.

K, Wounded, Lieut Thos C Land, Jesse Miller, A B West, J A McNeil, H Taylor, R. Walker, J L Dockery, Samuel Watson, J F Lipps, W C Fletcher, Lemuel Watson, David Byers.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 9; wounded, 51; missing, 59—119.

2D NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION.

Co. A, Killed, E G Cox. Wounded, Jas Forrace, John Collins, Wm Hester, D Bundrant, Wm Southern, John Smith, Wm Chat- [illegible] Nelson, Wm Nelson, Wm Bundrant, G H Manning, C N Robertson, Peter Smith, Noah Smith.

B, Wounded, Capt L J Nerman, R Dunnigan, R Sartin, H Cruse, N Wall.

F, Wounded, M H Moffat, Churm Hicks, L Slack, Wm Asbel, John Richardson, J H Albertson. Missing, J M Branson, Green Hill, A Jaurell, Wm Vancanum, Lieut T W Andrews, E K Moffat, J Richarson, Perry Reeves, Alvis Upton, Joseph Rich.

H, Wounded, Adam Bright, Jesse A Keener, James Lewis. Missing, P Morgan, D H Gowan, Joseph Marsh, W A Cogdill.

G, Killed, Harrison Shields. Wounded, Isaac Brown, R Brown, A Howard, Elisha Blackburn, Sandy Delapp, S Payne, James Wilson, E Davis.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 2; wounded, 30; missing, 22.

Recapitulation of Brigade.—Field and Staff, Killed, none; wounded, 2; missing, none; total, 2. 32d regiment, N. C. T., killed, 6; wounded, 20; missing, 34—total, 60; 43d regiment, N. C. T., killed, 8; wounded, 70; missing, 42—total, 120; 45th regiment, N. C. T., killed; 11; wounded, 53; missing, 52—total, 116; 53d regiment, N. C. T., killed, 9; wounded, 51; missing, 59—total, 119; 2d N. C. battalion, killed, 2; wounded, 30; missing, 22—total, 54. Total—killed 36; wounded, 227; missing, 209. Grand total—472.

BUTLER'S LATE VILLAINY.—Some vile lickspittle of the "Beast" (for even he has his toadies) gloates over the condition of the prisoners whom Butler has set to work on his canal, in this style. We quote from the New York *Herald* of the 17th:

They were forced to go under a guard of negro soldiers to the doomed spot. It was, indeed, galling; but the retaliatory principle had to be relentlessly carried out, and in a short time they were on their gloomy march, surrounded by their sable guards. This morning finds them doing the hateful work of the Union soldiers, and liable at any moment to die by the hands of those who, like them, are traitors to their country. The way of the transgressor is surely hard.

Many of these prisoners of war belong to the first families of this proud Old Dominion, and, though clad in the proverbially and exceedingly rusty uniform of the 'played out Confederacy," bore all the other evidences of personal refinement and decorous manners.—Some of them left homes of opulence and elegant ease to tread upon the flag of the old government, and doubtless little bethought themselves of the overshadowing humiliation to which the fortunes of war would one day subject them. It was sad to see their smooth and, in many instances, handsome faces, pale as ashy paleness, and their slender but well formed bodies tremblelike the aspen leaf in these October winds.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—Mr. Hancock, of the Gutta Percha Company, London, has been prosecuting a series of experiments, with the view of dispensing with the use of printing ink, and has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp in the manufacture of printing paper in such a manner that when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfectly black impression is the result.

MR. STANLEY ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—SAN FRANCISCO, October 11—Edward Stanley, the Military Governor of North Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan and opposing the emancipation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Administration.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 234.

Missouri.

Price's movements in Missouri are not very intelligible to us here, in the absence of any accounts of our own. It seems he did not capture Jefferson City, as was expected, and as we presume he could easily have done; but that he passed it by, and at last accounts was occupying Booneville, fifty-two miles further up the Missouri river. From this point he has dispatched the commands of Shelby and Clark (son of Senator Clark) to the north side of the Missouri. The enemy have retreated before these generals, leaving a broad belt along the northern bank of the Missouri entirely open to our arms, from Glasgow, above Booneville, to Jefferson City, below it. The Federals have retired from Fulton, Glasgow, Fayette, Huntsville and Sturgeon, and our troops are at their heels. All of these towns are north of the Missouri; and Sturgeon is on the North Missouri railroad, 129 miles out from St. Louis. Our troops have thus advanced two-thirds of the distance across the State from its Southern border.

We presume General Price's first object, and that to which he is giving his present care, above all others, is the recruiting of his army. This is a subject to which he has always been attentive. When, in September, 1861, he made the splendid capture of Lexington, he spent some days in the investment. This delay gave great uneasiness to one of his officers, who, convinced that the capture was easily in their power, feared that the procrastination would lose the opportunity, by permitting Mullican to be reinforced. He accordingly made known his views to General Price, and urged immediate operations.—Gen. Price assented to the statement, that Lexington lay at the mercy of an assault; but, turning towards one of his staff, he asked what number of men he had when he first arrived before Lexington. The answer was given. He next asked what was the present force of his army. The answer showed a wonderful increase. General Price then explained to the officer that he was delaying the assault on the town in order that as many as possible of his countrymen might be tempted to join him, in order to gain a share in the glory of the capture. Every day brought him large accessions to his force, and hence it was his policy to delay the attack as long as allowable, in order to reap the full advantage of his circumstances. The officer's misgivings were changed into an admiration which the result fully vindicated.

Gen. Price may be making the same use of Jefferson City that he made of Lexington. It is, indeed, more important to him to gather an army superior to any the enemy can send against him, than it is to take this town or that. The superior army will give him the towns. Hence he is now carrying his arms still further into the interior, in preference to an immediate attack on Jefferson City. The enemy themselves represent him as ominously adding to his forces. He is conscripting the young men everywhere he goes, they say. This being interpreted means that old Missouri is still true to her Southern sisters, and that her sons are crowding to the standard of her grand old hero and his army of liberation. This is his opportunity and the opportunity of his people. Heaven grant they may show themselves worthy of it, and succeed in upturning the tyranny that has been installed over them. Missouri has the material of a large army within herself, if the people become properly aroused.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Appeal for Peace.

Henry De Hoghton Bart., has, it seems, been interesting himself in circulating a memorial from the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland; to the United States of America. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

We believe that it is now time for you to pause, and after calmly reviewing all that you have accomplished the distance which you have travelled from your well known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are certainly before you, to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace. We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted for your consideration before hostilities had actually commenced:—that both Government and people found themselves plunged into this fearful contest almost unawares, and that you have never been permitted, as yet an opportunity of consulting together in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the vast issues growing out of it. We believe that the war has changed, for the present, at least, the character of your Government. It has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and the inestimable right of habeas corpus. We believe that the Southern people are only following the precepts and example taught and practiced by your fathers and theirs, when they withdrew their allegiance from the mother country, and that the Declaration of Independence, which you hallow and celebrate every fourth day of July asserts, as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to set up a government of their own. We believe that, should you at the end of another three and a half years' war, succeed in subduing the South and restoring the Union by force of arms, you will find out, when it is too late, that those pillars upon which rests your Republican form of Government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins. We ask you to compare the course pursued by the South now and the Colonies in 1776, with that adopted by the North now, and the mother country then, and we think you will discover many striking resemblances. It is in your hands to give peace to the American continent. The Southern States have appealed to you for peace, and to be let alone. We appeal to you to recognize the duty which attaches to your privilege and to make peace with the Southern States; and we make this appeal in the name of religion, humanity, civilization and common justice.

Will you kindly assist to promote peace in America?

The document has, it seems, been transmitted to Gov. Seymour, of New York.

It is estimated that during the seige of Charleston, the Yankees have thrown iron enough at Fort Sumter to build 40 miles of railroad. The expense of the seige for the army and navy has cost the Yankee Government probably more than one hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the loss of soldiers, &c. And Cnarleston still stands proud and defiant.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh is requested at the Court House on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration important questions in regard to Winter supplies. A full attendance is earnestly requested. oct 24-d2t.

BAGGAGE AT AUCTION!

At Auction on the 29th (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, we will sell a magnificent lot of unclaimed BAGGAGE from the N. C. C. Railroad.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 24-eodtd Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

TEACHER WANTED!

THE Committee of UNION FREE SCHOOL, Southern part of town, are desirous of employing a TEACHER of experience, qualified to teach the Elementary Branches of an English Education, to whom a fair compensation would be allowed. Application, with reference and terms, to be made immediately to the undersigned.

P. W. FANNING,
For the Committee.
Wilmington, Oct. 24-d2t

HEAD'QRS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, NEAR CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, Oct., 19th, 1864.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

All officers and men of this Brigade whose leaves and furloughs have expired, or who are otherwise absent without proper authority, are most earnestly called upon to return without delay to their respective Regiments.

Should this call not be promptly complied with, immediate steps will be taken to have all who come under its terms, arrested and brought back.

The Brigade, depleted by many battles, is fast filling up, and if this call be promptly complied with will soon assume its former proportions.

By command of Col. H. McKETHAN,
Commanding Brigade:
EDWARD WHITE,
oct 24-dtf A. A. Gen'l.

$1000 REWARD,

Will be paid for the apprehension of the two persons who robbed me on the streets of Raleigh, and for the recovery of my Pocket Book and contents stolen. The following description of some of the bills may assist in leading to the detection of the robbers: One $50 bill, No. 5558, and three $2 bills on the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company, issued in 1863, three $3 N. C. Treasury Notes issued in 1863, and one $5 bill on the Bank of Clarendon—other bills not remembered, but all amounting to some $500. The robbery occurred on Fayetteville Street, near the Exchange Hotel, on Friday night, October 21st, 1864.

J. H. LEAK.
October 22, 1864.—24-d5t

$35,000 WAKE CO. BONDS FOR SALE.

On the 29th day of October next, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the auction store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in the City of Raleigh,

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WAKE COUNTY BONDS.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

6,500 N. C. Treasury Notes, one's and two's.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
oct 24-dtds Auctioneers.

$100 REWARD.

Left in one of the Passenger Cars, from Greensboro', on Friday last, a BAG containing a Lady's BONNET BOX—the latter marked Mrs. M. Rochelle Tyler—the bag also contained other articles. Also, a Valise or Satchel, with a large Blanket scrapped round it. These articles were either carried on towards Goldsboro', or taken from the cars here, or before reaching Raleigh.

The above reward will be paid for their delivery to Mr. A. M GORMAN, at the Confederate office.
Raleigh, Oct. 24.—d5t

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. -dtml.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-2taw3w

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.
Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

For Sale in Chapel Hill,

A SMALL but comfortable HOUSE and LOT, with necessary outbuildings. Possession given at once. Apply to

JONES WATSON,
oct 20-d5t* Chapel Hill, N. C.

WANTED,

150 BARRELS SORGHUM SYRUP!

PARTIES having Syrup will please correspond with the undersigned, as to quality and price they will sell at.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct. 21st, 1864—d6t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of HENDERSON, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with fire place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are MAGNIFFICANTLY ORNAMENTED by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed for fertility and varied products. The LOT has about 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,

W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 55.

I. FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of "CAMP STOKES," for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absentees.

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 22-d3t Adjutant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS, FIVE HUNDRED-Million loan.—Sale continued. Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitled them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until further notice.

Agents for the sale of these bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order; and the attention of disbursing officers of the government is particularly called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
oct 19 d2w Sec. of the Treas.

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayettoville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

HEADQUARTERS POST SALISBURY, N. C. October 14th 1864.

NO VISITORS are allowed to enter the C. S. Military PRISON at this Post.

JNO. H. GEE,
oct 19 d6t Major Comdg. Post.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82. A. & I. G. O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par. IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLEAN.
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service.—The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistence will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order.
S. COOPER,
24-d6t A. and I. Gen.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Citizen, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Ashville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times. Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Oct. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY direction of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at his office.

By order of Maj. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 24-d3t Adjutant.

Conservative, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman copy three times; Fayetteville Observer one week.

OFFICIAL.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WILSON, OCT. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government, are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.

Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday. October 22, 1864.

Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.

Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.

Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.

Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M. LITTLE,
oct 17taw-ft. Capt. and En. Officer.
Conservative copy 3 times.

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45 current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance insured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m

Card Notice.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
oct 20-d6t

State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10,000 YARDS BLACK OIL CLOTH SUITAble for making Knapsacks, Haversacks and Ambulance curtins, &c.

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct 21 d6t

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t.*

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

PIANO FORTE & VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be pleased to receive a limited number of pupils for private instruction in the above branches.

He will continue to tune and repair Pianos in the best manner.

Terms made known on application.

ALSO WANTED, a small residence in or near Warrenton, to rent or purchase.

Apply to CHAS. L. PETICOLAS,
Oct 15-d6t* at Warrenton Female Colleg

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, CHM'N
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES or will put steel in one Axe for two old ones. Five and six inch STOVEPIPE made to order. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1864.—d8t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 16th inst., my boy GEORGE. He is of a yellow, copper complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, very full large forehead, about 36 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get him again. H. L. KILLIAN,
oct 22 d3t Ebenezer, S. C.

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, 24th of October, we will offer for sale a splendid lot of DRESS GOODS, &c., as follows:

1000 Yards Black and White Prints.
180 " Lavender Prints.
310 " Mosambiques.
289 " Crape Moretts.
21 " Gray Cloth, (for Cloaks).
32 French Calf Skins.

Also a lot of desirable goods to be added to the sale. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 22-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for cash, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct, 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf Falkland N. C.

NOTICE.

TAX IN KIND.

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks',	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys & Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes',	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Relesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield.	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts and condition of WM. P. HARDISON, Co. K, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops, Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, wounded at Drewry's Bluff on the 16th of May 1864. At last accounts he was in Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Any information will be most thankfully received by a distressed parent. Address

JOSEPH S. FOWLER,
oct 20-d4t* Kinston, N. C.

Notice to Government Contractors.

VALUABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO PLAIN CYLINDER BOILERS, in good condition, nearly new, forty feet long and thirty-two inches in diameter.

A complete set of the running gear of a large Steam Saw Mill running two circular saws of the largest size.

Eight thousand pounds of Castings, chiefly in the shape of pully and cog and fly wheels of various sizes, from six feet in diameter down to eighteen inches.

Four thousand pounds of wrought iron, chiefly in shaftings, of various dimensions, from six to three inches in diameter—five hundred pounds of it in rods one and a half inch thick.

Three first-class Circular Saws, two of them fifty-two inches in diameter, never used and in perfect condition—one in good order, forty eight inches in diameter, but has been used, and one twenty inches in diameter.

Nineteen Vertical Saws, most of which are in perfect condition, and the remainder but little used.

To any one wishing to purchase the entire property enumerated above, a great inducement will be offered. If found impracticable to sell the lot, however, it will be sold separately.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to THOS. H. BLOUNT,
At the office of J. A. Wills
Wilmington, Oct

The Confederate.

R. M'KAE, } EDITORS. A. M. GORMAN,

☞ All letters on business of the office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

The Confederate Government, and the moderate people mean to fight this war out; until peace is secured along with the independence of this Confederacy. However the world beyond our own limits may slight our cause, and in slighting it ignore the rights of man and the legitimate principles of Government: however England and France may by evasion and shift avoid the obligation of justice and fair dealing, and help our enemies under the cloak of a feigned neutrality: however the brutal and ignominious Yankee race may press on in their unholy crusade to devastation, slaughter and outrage, we have committed our destiny, under Providence, to our own strong arms, with fixed resolution to maintain the gift of self-government which our fathers bestowed, to the last.

This determination shows itself in the noble conduct of our soldiers—in their firm endurance, their self-sacrificing devotion and glorious action. The Government manifests this determination with equal explicitness.—By its recent measures it has redeemed the short-comings of its agents, and is assuring a force adequate for the execution of the necessary plans.

No act is more significant of fixed resolve, than that of the Governors of the several States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in their late meeting at Augusta. There was no claptrap in this assembly, (as far as appears before the public,) no humbuging, nor prevarication. It is represented to have been a council of free, dignified and harmonious consultation. It was presided over by that sterling patriot and statesman, Gov. Smith, of Virginia, whose service in the field rightly fitted him to lead in this deliberation of these Chief Magistrates of States.

The subjects of consideration brought before them were—the condition of the Confederacy—the state of the war—the resources of the nation—the capabilities of the States, now and prospective—the just pledges of faith in the several acts of secession and adherence, and the present obligations of honor to preserve and uphold them. All these matters of deep moment were carefully and zealously handled—and the conclusion was inevitable. The council could see nothing "in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States." While in connection the Governors were under the necessity of resolving that they "would use their best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies." There was no calculation of figures—how much less North Carolina done and how little her Georgia; or if comparisons were made between the vigor of the one and the relaxation of the other, it was with no such purpose as event Governor Vance's Council publicly announced lately in Raleigh would regulate his conduct—namely, to send not another man from North Carolina, for here in this Gubernatorial council, where men were brought into direct contact with pressing necessities, there was no room for *sand-hill and cross road* doctrines—Governors of States could not look one another in the face, in solemn council, in the presence of emergencies, and shrink from the manifest duty of giving "encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and of strengthening the Confederate authorities." In so doing, some of them have risen to a level that they had not before reached, and now breathe an atmosphere more pure and wholesome than their lungs have been accustomed to. With a little care at the outset, they will escape the danger of too sudden an approach into a rarified air, and by and by they will be the healthier for the change.

When the old "war horse," in tones of a thundering charger, tramped before them over the fields of Virginia's action—when in the spirit of a solemn Mentor, he showed to them her first adherence to the Confederate cause, her consciousness of the toil, trouble, sorrow, desolation and conflict that she was bringing upon herself by this act, and how her worst anticipations had been realized, in the waste of her fields, the burning of her habitations, the sacking of her towns, the plundering of her *people*, and the occupation of her territory—how that she had taken to her bosom this "horrid war" for principle sake, and in the spirit of a loyal fraternity he fastened upon his colleagues the recognition "that the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government," so that they concurred, without hesitation, in the "dictates of wisdom and true patriotism, that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation:" In these general principles the Executive Officers truly represented the people—all the people—except the coward and tories.

We shall note the details of their action hereafter.

Town Meeting.

The attention of the citizens of Raleigh is called to the notice for a Town Meeting this afternoon, at the Town Hall. The object of the meeting, is, we understand, to take into consideration the taking of some steps for supplying our citizens with the necessary supplies of living, and in such a way as can decrease the enormous prices we are required to pay. This is an important movement—one that appeals to the interest and absolute necessities of all. We trust there will be a full turn out of our people, in order that ample means may be secured for putting into execution the excellent object of the meeting.

Major General Hoke.

Insinuations derogatory to this officer have been put in circulation, coming from a well known source, and we find them repeated this morning in a Georgia paper. The charge is, that Gen. Hoke refused to lead his troops into action in a charge lately ordered upon the Dalton road. We have reliable authority for saying that the facts of the case are these:

The attack upon the enemy was ordered to be commenced at a certain hour, and Gen. Hoke had orders to have his division in position and form a portion of the attacking force *at the hour named*. He did so; but the other force which was to have acted with him, had *anticipated the time*—had gone in and suffered repulse. To have put his division in under the circumstances, would *not* have been in obedience to orders, and would have subjected it to a like fate. We have reason to believe that Gen. Hoke was approved for his caution. He was at the right place at the right time, prepared to obey the orders. It was not his fault that circumstances made this obedience impossible.

The effort to stir envy between Gen. Ransom and Hoke, is a petty attempt of malice, which will fail. In North Carolina both of these officers are duly cherished—both will obtain in history the just allowance of their respective claims. They are both too wise and too patriotic to be drawn into antagonism for the gratification of others. Neither of them owes anything to the Virginia press for the distinction they have earned, and both of them have reason to be content, that their own people hold in sacred esteem their service and their character.

Prayer Without Faith.

We were pained to hear the Minister say, at the Church where we worshipped on Sabbath last, that there was a sad falling off in attendance at the Prayer-meetings for the success of our cause; and further complain of the lack of *faith* of those who prayed,-that their prayers would be heard and answered.

We cannot understand how there can be a doubting, faithless *christian*, when they remember the millions of fervent, devout prayers that are offered up hourly and daily by God's faithful children—the men, women and children of this stricken land—that He would give us peace, liberty and independence.—Are there such christians? It may not be the province of a secular paper to interfere in such matters, but the inconsistency is so glaring we cannot forbear. For instance, we hear men who seem to be sincerely pious most fervently pray for a certain blessing for their country—that a certain place, say Atlanta, may stand. Surely they have faith in the inspired declaration that "if ye ask believing ye receive, ye shall receive," for they use it in their prayers. And yet the next day, when from them Atlanta is evacuated, and with a knowing wink they tell you it is just what they expected. They expected Atlanta to fall, when, as an argument to the Almighty, they plead His promise to bless their faith in its standing! Are not such prayers a mockery? We remember reading some where, that a man once started to Church. As he was about entering, he stopped to look in.—One man was praying and the whole congregation seemed devoutly engaged. An angel stepped up to him and told him to follow, and he would show him all the true prayers offered. Taking him above the ceiling, the angel unstopped his ears so that he heard only those petitions from the heart which reached the ear on high. Behold what a change!—Instead of the eloquent, fervent, beautiful prayer, just heard below, and the general accord of the congregation, there was only now and then, at long intervals, a sigh, or a groan, or a short exclamatory outbreathing of the soul, which found its way to Him who knoweth the heart of men. Is this the case with those who lift their voices in behalf of our country? Does their faith fail to perceive the cloud resting over their heads? Do they stagger at the promises offered them? Do their words merely mean something pretty for human ears? Let us ever hope for the best, even though we should be disappointed. Who doubts our final triumph? If our success is certain, then why not hope for it—why not gather inspiration from every circumstances, and when disappointment befalls, bound forward again in the race of faith, prayer and good works.

Maj. Gen. Ramseur.

We have heard with the deepest pain, that this gallant and meritorious officer was severely wounded in the fights in the Valley on the 19th. We sincerely trust that his wound may not prove fatal, as its nature has excited fears it may. Gen. Ramseur had command of Gen. Early's old division until the fall of the noble Rodes—whose loss to our arms has been scarcely excelled since the loss of the immortal Stonewall Jackson. On the fall of General Rodes, Gen. Ramseur was appointed to his command, of whom a Virginia paper said at the time—"the mantle of Gen. Rodes has fallen on a gallant North Carolinian, whose deeds and services are familiar to the division. Gen. Ramseur has made for himself a fine reputation, and will receive the support of officers and men in the discharge of the great and responsible duties now resting on him."

The tribute was well bestowed; and we trust Gen. Ramseur will soon be restored to health and to his command, where we are sure he will continue to make a bright record for himself, his noble troops and for North Carolina.

We are pleased to learn that Lt. Col. Edward Cantwell, of this city, has been appointed Judge of the Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia,

From the Georgia Front.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has the following interesting correspondence:

TALLADEGA, Oct. 15, 1864.

The extraordinary movement of Gen. Hood has to this time been successful. It is not for me to give to your readers the precise location of that army, but they may rest assured that all Northern Georgia and even Chattanooga will either be in our hands before the wane of another moon, or that the Federal garrisons that may be left along the line will be isolated.

It took Gen. Sherman six months of marching and fighting to gain that which he has lost in fourteen days; for our army has marched from Palmetto one hundred and fifty miles north in that time. The boys have moved, divested of everything except a few days rations in their haversacks, and their arms.—Their pace has been quickened by merry hearts at the thought of a forward movement and the consciousness that the campaign would end in the redemption of all the territory they have lost in two years' hard fighting and unheard of privations.

And still forward, onward, northward! is the watchword and the order. Atlanta and its sad memories are left far in the rear. Nor need the country regard this as a reckless march and a move of desperation, as the Yankees do, no doubt. Gen. Beauregard is in the field, and all the strategy of that renowned hero will be displayed in the campaign.

But we must not fail to give to Gen. Hood the praise of planning and reward of carrying out this great flank movement. It is fashionable to give to others the suggestion of this movement, and I have heard that it was the plan of Gen. Johnston, of Gen. Bragg, of Gen. Beauregard, or of President Davis. All this is error. The movement meets with their full approbation however.

The men moving towards the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmetto to Cedartown many of them wore out and threw away their shoes. They were sent to Blue mountain to get new ones, but upon arriving there none had come up.—They refused to wait for them a few days, but pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need them and that they were determined to see the campaign through.

My news from the enemy is that he is marching up the other side of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad, but has up to this time been unable to at all interfere with our line of march. There was a cavalry fight near Rome on last Wednesday and Thursday, in which we lost 75 men killed and wounded, and two pieces of artillery. The fight was made on our part for the purpose of protecting a ford over which a train was passing.—The ford was protected, but in the fight our troops were worsted.

We get nothing from Forrest later than what you already know. He is, or was, considerably to the west of us, and no communication between. He will no doubt join Gen. Hood's main army in a very short while, and then with our whole army concentrated upon the interior line and the enemy scattered in little garrisons from Nashville to Atlanta, what may the country expect? For my own part, I expect the enemy to be whipped and destroyed in detail.

The special dispatch in an obscure journal in your city a few days since, which purported to have come from this place, and in which it was stated that part of our army had then crossed the Tennessee river, was pure fiction. There is no telegraph office at this place, and none nearer than Montevallo, forty miles below here, so that I expect the dispatch in question was written in Montgomery and published for sensational purposes.

DUNLIETH.

Our cavalry has met a severe reverse near Rome. It is stated that we lost quite a number of prisoners. Upon the arrival of the infantry support, the Yankees were driven back, but not in time to recapture our men.

Late advices from Atlanta state that the Yankees are sending out foraging parties in all directions. The wagon trains are well protected.

Very formidable fortifications have been erected by the Yankees around Cartersville.

The report that we made a second attack on Altoona heights is incorrect. On the first attack we were repulsed with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men.

A private letter from Hood's army states that the artillery and transportation horses are in splendid condition.

The Montgomery Mail, of Oct. 19th, speaks thus of affairs at the front:

The speech of General Beauregard at Jacksonville, announces the capture of Dalton, Resaca and Ringgold, the three most important stations on the Georgia State Road.—Jacksonsonville, the point from which we received our intelligence, is just beyond Blue Mountain and in direct rear of our army.

Gen. Hood's headquarters we are informed were at last accounts near Lee & Gordon's Mills, whilst Sherman was marching out for Chattanooga by way of Rossville. Thus affairs are shaping themselves for another battle upon the field of Chickamauga. May it prove a victory as signal! May its results prove less disastrous!

The capture of the towns indicated we are assured, was attended with but slight loss. Sherman was, doubtless, rapidly retreating, and we had only to encounter his rear guard. Ringgold is twenty-two miles this side of Chattanooga, and nine from Lee and Gordon's Mills, and the same distance from Red House Ford and other points, made historic by the events of last year. Rossville is a little cross-road station in Lookout Valley, five or six miles out of Chattanooga. Sherman has fortified all the passes upon Missionary Ridge; but if we can defeat and drive him before us, we may enter Chattanooga by that broad gap, which is made by the extreme left of Missionary Ridge and the base of Lookout Mountain, which cannot be securely fastened against the entry of the enemy.

The force of the Federals is estimated to be large; but we have the choice of ground and are concentrated.

The cavalry fighting upon the flanks of the army we imagine amounts to nothing of a decisive nature.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* writes thus:

The extraordinary movement of General Hood has up to this time been successful.

It took Gen. Sherman six months of marching and fighting to gain that which he has lost in fourteen days; for our army has marched from Palmetto one hundred and fifty miles north in that time. The boys have moved divested of everything except a few days' rations in their haversacks, and their guns.—Their pace has been quickened by merry hearts at the thought of a forward movement and the consciousness that the campaign would end in the redemption of all the territory they have lost in two years' hard fighting and unheard of privations.

The men moving towards the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmetto to Cedartown many of them were out and threw away their shoes. They were sent to Blue Mountain to get new ones, but upon arriving there none had come up.—They refused to wait for them a few days, but pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need them and they were determined to see the campaign through.

Forrest will join Hood's main army in a little while.

A correspondent of the Selma *Reporter* says Gen. Hood's place is a mystery to all as yet. Some think he intends crossing the Tennessee river. Everything appears to be going on well.

The Special Correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* and *Confederate*, writing from Jacksonville, Ala., under date of Oct. 17th, gives the following running account of Gen. Hood's operations since he commenced his "flank movement":

The road was first struck above Marietta, and communication with Atlanta from that way to this ceased. At Altoona Gen. French made an unfortunate attack. He lost many men and won nothing. He was sent there under the impression that the garrison consisted of only three hundred, when, according to Sherman, there was a whole corps. Had he been a General of the proper capacity he would have quickly learned the mistake of his corps commander and drew off. The reason that the place was not captured was because that would have interfered with the commanding General's plans, which was to accept no engagement of importance, to attack no strong garrison, but to reserve the whole strength of the army for battles beyond the borders of Georgia.

From Alatoona a detour was made to the left, and the Coosa crossed at several different places.

The confounded Yankees thought then they would get a general battle near Rome, on last Wednesday. But General Hood amused them with a squadron of cavalry while he passed on to Dalton. Sherman came upon the cavalry, and, thinking the whole rebel strength was behind them, made his dispositions for a pitched battle. The cavalry skirmished and fought him for two days, and finally drew off, worsted. It is true, and of course, but invaluable time was gained, for on that day, (Thursday,) Gen. Hood sent in a flag of truce to Col. Johnston at Dalton, and gave him five minutes to haul down his colors.

This peremptory demand brought the Colonel to our General in person, and he begged and plead for terms. But Gen. Hood told him that if he was in command of white men instead of slaves, he should be so treated; but that he would grant him no terms. The Colonel thought the terms hard, but promptly hauled down his flag and surrendered eight hundred negroes, two hundred and fifty white men, one company of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a great quanty of stores, besides ten or twelve colors. Not a gun was fired.

Our men immediately ran up the Southern standard and plundered the Yankee camp—The negroes were stripped of their overcoats and hats, and, under guard and the lash, put to work tearing up the railroad. They will not be treated as prisoners of war, but if any of them should chance to live long they will be reduced to their normal condition.

I should have mentioned that on the route to Dalton, Tilton was taken with its garrison of three hundred and fifty. From Dalton the army proceeded up the railroad except one or two divisions, which went to Resaca for the purpose of making a demonstration. There will be also a demonstration made upon Chattanooga, but hardly a real attack.

I might go on without end with conjectures, but that is entirely out of place, unnecessary and indiscreet. Let the people hold up their heads and rejoice, for, as Macdale said he dreamed, a man has come up from the South to destroy and annihilate the enemy.

As to the position of Sherman's army, it is something like the dog Chesney tied to the end of the car—distributed up and down the railroad from Nashville to Atlanta. He has largely reinforced his garrison on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, to intercept Forrest, and has the garrisons along the Atlanta road that remains in his hands strongly reinforced.

Hood seems to be following the three grand principles of war: 1. To march upon the interior line. 2. To throw his whole strength upon the weakest point of the enemy. And, thirdly, to cut him off from his base of supplies.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Selma, Ala., October 18, says:

Intelligent officers and men right from the front represent affairs as progressing satisfactorily, and further state that at no time since the organization of this army has such enthusiasm been shown. Blue Mountain, the terminus of the Ala. and Tenn. Railroad is at present the railroad base, but if our army continues its forward movement uninterruptedly, another route will be chosen. Trains are crowded every day, with soldiers hastening to join their commands, for the idea is afloat that General Hood is pushing for Middle Tennessee. General Hood captured Dalton last Friday, and invested Resacca the same day. He dispatched General Beauregard that the latter place would surely fall next day.—Gen. Beauregard made a speech at Jacksonville the other night and stated that the prospect for the final redemption of Tennessee, never looked so bright since the war began as now.

Selma is the headquarters of Dick Taylor. He is constantly moving from place to place, bringing order out of chaos. A few days ago the enemy's cavalry made a feeble demonstration on our wagon train, near Jacksonville, but they were easily driven back. It is plainly evident that the "laureled army of Atlanta" is in a tight place and unless some unlooked for calamity should befall Gen. Hood's army, the cypress will be more emblematical of that mongrel horde than any other. So mote it be.

VIATOR.

From East Tennessee.

In an engagement with the Yankee cavalry, at Rogersville, Tenn., on the 8th instant, we captured upwards of forty prisoners, besides killing and wounding between fifty and sixty. The enemy, at last accounts, were at Bull's Gap, and our forces was advancing.

We learn, from the Register, that Judge Barton and Colonel Bradford, commissioners sent by our Government to the Yankee authorities, in East Tennessee, to negotiate for the exchange of civil prisoners, have returned from a fruitless mission. The Federal commissioners allege that they have no authority to exchange prisoners indicted for treason, they being in the hands of the civil authorities.

The Register, of the 12th, says that Major G. W. Day, with his battallion, on Sunday night last moved down on the Kingsport road, attacked the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, drove them to Kingsport, crossed the river at midnight, and pursued them to the river at Rogersville. There he attacked their rear while crossing, killed two, and wounded three or four. Our loss three. There are no Yankees on the North side of the Holston, between Bristol and Bean's Station.

From Trans-Mississippi.

Dependent generally upon Northern channels for news from Trans-Mississippi, we always get a perverted account of every engagement in the West long before the truth reaches us from reliable Confederate sources. We have at last received General Magruder's congratulatory order, dated Camden, Arkansas, to General Shelby; now operating with General Price, for his gallant achievements in Arkansas in September. It was read to every battalion, regiment, &c., in his district:

The Major General commanding this district announces with pride to the troops one of the most gallant exploits and successful expeditions of the war. The capture of five forts by the heroic Shelby and his brave officers and men, in the face of superior numbers, and the destruction of the railroad between Little Rock and Duval's Bluff. The eloquent report of Shelby will best inform his comrades how this was done. The following is his language:

"My forlorn hope of an advance, under the brave and intrepid Williams, immediately charged the retreating enemy and a wave of steel overlapped and followed up the blue coats. The fort was surrounded, the artillery opened at a point-blank range and struck over the white bursts of the powder cloud, that drifted and floated away before the battle breeze, a white flag waved out as a token of surrender. The results of this capture were, 150 prisoners, 200 small arms, besides large quantities of supplies.

"Station No. 2 was next attacked, captured and destroyed, and 100 more prisoners added to the first.

"Station No. 3 shared the same fate, while fifty more prisoners swelled the number.

"Stations No. 4 and 5 were stubborn and defiant, and held on for a while under a pitiless and splendid artillery fire. Veteran Illinois and Indiana infantry were in those redoubts, and they had a hatred of surrendering, although I had never asked them to do so.—Time passed. Five hours had been spent in these operations, and I could not wait, Col. Shanks, commanding my old brigade, than whom a braver nor a better man never set a squadron in the field, was ordered to dismount his command. Col. Jackson also dismounted a portion of his brigade, and these, forming as infantry with Col. Shanks, dashed forward under their intrepid leader at the pas de charge, while a strong body of cavalry were held well in hand for any emergency.

As the dismounted men gained the ditches and the palisades, the reserved cavalry, whose steeds had all the long forenoon been champing impatient bits, dashed away after them in a long fierce gallop.

* * * * * *

When within five hundred yards of their friends, the Federals were overtaken, surrounded, ridden over, and Colonel Mitchell and four hundred and fifty of his officers and men surrendered unconditionally. They were immediately counter-marched and double-quicked to the rear, the bullets of their friends all the while ringing a discordant metre.

"The immediate and tangible fruits of my expedition are 577 prisoners, including one field officer and eleven line officers, over 2550 Federals killed and wounded, ten miles of railroad track completely destroyed, the ties torn up and burnt, the iron heated and bent, telegraph destroyed; bridges and trestle work ruined, eight thousand bales of hay consumed [illegible] pieces, five forts razed to the ground, 500 small arms distributed to my unarmed men, many fine horses captured, twelve barrels of salt brought off and given to a command, suffering for it, besides supplying many needy soldiers with blankets, shoes, boots hats and clothing.

"All this was done within six miles of Duval's Bluff, and my details were tearing up the track, while the enemy's bullets, fired at the covering regiments, were throwing the splinters from the ties in their very face.

Every officer in my command, and the men as a body, deserve great praise for the heroic manner in which they stormed the fortifications, and met and defeated largely superior numbers of the enemy.

"My loss in the entire fighting is seventy-three killed and wounded.

From Mississippi.

The Jackson *Mississippian* gives the annexed account of the recent doings of Yankees in that State:

The past week has been replete with rumors and facts of Yankee raids—one paid a visit to Woodville, and destroyed the business portion of the place, including one or two private residences, and drove off all the stock that could be found.

Another visited Port Gibson, near the Mississippi river, and marched from there to Fayette, in Jefferson county, doing, as far as we can learn, but little damage, further than capturing and carrying off some of the prominent citizens in and around the former place—the Hon. H. T. Ellett and family, and several ladies being among the number, and carrying off all the stock they could find, especially sheep, as in the raid on Woodville.

Another paid a visit to Osyka, on the N. O., J. and G. N. railroad, burnt one storehouse and a private residence, and committed various other acts of vandalism—plunder and the wanton destruction of property they could not carry off or use, seeming to be their object.

Another raid started from Vicksburg a few days ago, and paid a visit to the Deer Creek Country, conducting themselves pretty much as in the above cases.

Still another party composed of Osborn's negro regiment of cavalry, made a raid out from Skipwith's Landing, in Louisiana, and succeeded in capturing a fine lot of beef cattle collected in that vicinity for our Government, and wantonly destroyed the furniture of several residences, and the wardrobes of the ladies of the families they visited. Several of the maraunders were made to bite the dust by a party of Confederate scouts in the neighborhood.

We have heard of no battle being fought with any of these parties of thieves, except in the latter instance and that those from Port Gibson were met by a portion of Cobb's scouts, who after a gallant little fight were nearly all captured.

For the Confederate.

Home Manufactures.---Spur them on.

A more beautiful pair of Spurs than those manufactured by Mr. Mahler, in this city, cannot be produced; as any one can be assured of by calling at the office of Major W. W. Peirce, in this city. And, by the way, I will take occasion to remark, that the gentlemanly conduct and marked ability of this officer, commends him to the regard of the many persons with whom he has to deal.—His consideration for the private soldier who has to transact business with him, in an especial manner deserves commendation, in there days of *official consequnce*

NORTH CAROLINA.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—The New York Herald of the 21st received. No later news from Sherman. The latest official reports from Missouri state that the main rebel army is still east of Black Water river. The Verment raiders were arrested in Canada East. The Gov. Gen. of Canada has assured the Gov. of Vermont that he will respond to a requisition from the United States for the delivery of these criminals. The outrage created great excitement in Vermont. Nothing else of interest.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Lincoln was serenaded on Wednesday night and made a speech of some length, in which he congratulated the people of Maryland on the expiration of slavery in that State. He alluded to intimations that he would seize and control the Government if defeated in the coming election, and declared that whoever was constitutionally elected in November should be duly installed President in March. If the people should decidedly refuse to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, he knew not power nor right to resent them. He believed however they were still resolved on perseverance, consistency and liberty, and in this, in office or out, he was resolved to stand by them.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—By a recent arrival from Europe, assurances have been received at Washington, from the highest sources, that no vessels capable of belligerent service against the United States, will be allowed to leave French ports for the Confederates.

From the North and Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—The Baltimore American, Evening Edition, of the 21st has a dispatch from Sheridan to Grant. He claims sixteen hundred prisoners. Two Colonels commanding brigades, severely wounded and one killed. General Ramseur died on the morning of the 20th.

A dispatch from Stanton says the telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no later reports have been received at the Department.

All quiet below Richmond yesterday and to-day. Nothing later from the Valley.

Fourteen hundred prisoners captured by Early were received at the Libby yesterday.

Further From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—Northern papers of the 22d have been received. A telegram from Jefferson City says Curtis was fighting Price's advance all day on the 20th, on Little Blue river, ten miles from Independence. Rosencrans was advancing to aid Curtis.

Price's camp when last heard from was at Waverly.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November. Nothing later from Sherman.

French troops occupied Matamoras without opposition on the 26th.

The Cincinnatti Peace Convention adjourned sine die without day.

The New York Gold market steady, closing quotations 209.

Butler's Laurels in a "Shy Way."

PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Gen. Shipley, at Norfolk, has issued a General Order requiring all persons over sixteen, male and female, to take the oath or be sent out of the lines by the 15th of October. Parties are not to take the oath under threat, intimidation or promise of any kind, but after mature deliberation. The oath is obligatory, and the penalties, in case of violation, is to be fully explained and enforced. Those taking the oath are to be conscripted.

Portsmouth, Cherrystone, Yorktown and Norfolk, are the places appointed for parties to attend in order to take the oath. A number of males who have been banished rather than take the oath have arrived in our lines. Nothing new or active about situation hereabouts.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral Sermon of the late DANIEL HILTON, of Kinston, will be preached at the Presbyterian Church this morning, (Tuesday), at 10 o'clock. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

Oct. 26, 1864.—*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the officers of the 55th N. C. Regiment, near Petersburg, Va., on the 20th day of October, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of Lieut. W. H. TOWNES, Co. D, 55th N. C. Regiment, who died on the 27th of September, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Davis' Farm, on the 18th of August, 1864:

Whereas, An All-wise Being, in his inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to take from us our highly esteemed fellow officer, Lieut. W. H. TOWNES; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That in his death his country has lost a staunch supporter and one who was ever willing and ready "to defend her just cause by arms," his regiment a gallant and efficient officer, and his friends a generous and social companion.

Resolved 2nd, That we, his brother officers, will ever bear in mind and strive to emulate his worthy example by uniform gallantry on the field of battle, patriotic zeal and uncomplaining fortitude under the most trying circumstances; for all these qualities he possessed in an eminent degree.

Resolved 3rd, That while we feel sad over the loss of our friend, and deeply deplore the fall of one so generous and so brave, yet we have great reason for consolation, which we would also offer to his afflicted family, in the fact that he was willing to die, and was prepared for the great change—as he expressed himself in his last moments.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Raleigh Confederate and Petersburg Express, with request that they publish.

C. M. COOKE, 1st Lieut. Co. I,
J. A. MARROW, 1st Lieut. Co. H.
A. H. A. WILLIAMS, 1st Lieut. Co. F.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

I will RENT the House now occupied by me; and for some time kept as a Hotel, containing 12 Rooms, independent of the Dining Room, 24 X 60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1864.—d6t

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, born in North Carolina, and who has lately completed her education in one of the best Colleges in Virginia, a situation as TEACHER in a private family or small school.—Salary not so much an object as a desirable and pleasant location. Best reference given.

Address BOX 280,
oct 25-d3t* Petersburg, Va.